

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, July 20, 1844

IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.

Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his attrest but his duty, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By purening such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own, neighborhood, on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home, forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of tradel. Every dollar paid for foreign manufactures purchased abroad, is entirely lest to the region, gues to enrich these who do not contribute one cent to our domestic institutions and coppresses our own citizens. ons and oppresses our own chizens

THE POOR MAN'S BILL. These who are compelled to labor, ought to hear in mind that the Tariff is emphatically the poor man's lavitisecures to him regular employment and good wages which is his capital—and just in proportion as the during are reduced, so in proportion-does his wages to down. Think of this working-man, before you aid in supporting men who will rob you of your only capital, the wages of labor.

Opinions of James K. Polk on the Tart I AM IN FAVOUR OF REDUCINGS THE DU-"I AM IN FAVOR OF REDICING THE DISTESS TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, "WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM "ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1812."

[Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn, April 3d, 1813.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG "PARTY AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE "THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A "PROTECTIVE TARIFF-MEASURES WHICH I "CONSIDER RUNOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF the "COUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTE-"RESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE "STEADULY AND AT ALL TIMES, OPPOSED "BOTH." [Same Speech, published by himself "MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOOL SHOULD "BE DUTY FREE."
[Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 174.

"Mr. Henty, (locofoco) to-day, in the House, announce, unceasing hostility to the present TARIFF, on behalf a the Democratic party." He declared that Mr. Felk wa opposed to it and that they only wanted a Permeratic Congress and a Democratic President elected, to verteal it. [Speech in Congress June 1th, 1811.

CLAT?

FRELINGHUYSEN, AND MARKLE.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill County in favor of preserving the present Whig Tariti-friendly to the establishment of a sound National currency-the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Lands among the States, to whom the fund belongs-in favor of a sale of the Public Works, for the purpose of decreasing the State Taxes -- and a reduction of the present high rates of postage, which a Locofoco House of Representatives refused to grant after the Bill had passed the Whig Senate-are requested to assemble in County Convention, at the Court House, in the Borough of Orwigsburg, or

Tuesday, the 30th of July; inst., At 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the formation of a county ticket, and the appointing of Congression-Senatorial Conferees, to place in nomina tion a candidate for Congress, and also a candidate for the Senate.

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH. By invitation will positively address the meeting together with several other speakers, who will address them in the German language. Whige of Schuylkill, we expect you all to be

> JACOB HAMMER, ELIAS DERR.

LAWRENCE F. WHITNEY,

The long correspondence in this week's paper, on the subject of the public discussion. has erowded out a number of articles of interest.

Our Region-The Whig Tanter or 1842. -There are but few persons who have undertaken to calculate the immense advantages which the laboring portion of our population, connected with mining, are now deriving from the Whig Tariff of 1842. A little calculation, however, will throw some light upon the subject. Within the present year, the wages of miners and laborers have advanced, on the average, seventy-five cents per week. There are a little upwards of four thousand persons employed in mining Coalwhich at 75 cents, advanced wages, would make the sum of three thousand dollars per week, and for eight months, would amount to the large sum of ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, additional wages, paid to four thous sand men in this region engaged in mining coal. And as every other branch of business has been affected in a similar manner, some idea can be formed of the blessings which enlightened Whig legislation is scattering broad cast throughout the land. But great as the benefit already derived is, should Henry Clay be elected President, (which candid men of all parties now admit) and the present Tariff be made a permanent measure, wages will next year advance again at least 75 cents per week, which would put the sum of two hundred and four thousand dollars additional wages in the pockets of four thousand laborers in the short period of eight months. This is a question that appeals directly to the pockets of the whole community—it is a question which must force itself upon the attention of that large class who depend upon their daily labor for support-and it remains for them to choose between additional wages in their pockets-or Locofoco measures and men, empty pockets, and starvation staring them in the face.

The Locofoco paper of this Borough, on Saturday last, stated that Mr. Clarkson, is the "Soficitor for the Whig Councils of Philadelphia. Even if it were so, we do not know what that has to do with the public discussion-but like nearly all the statements emanating from that quarter, it is Philadelphia or elsewhere. He is a private citi-

IF We can assure our readers that the political atmosphero is healthy throughout the whole country. The enthusiasm of the Whigs is much greater than it was in 1810, and Locofocoism is destined a greater route in November, 1844, than it received in 1840. Mark the prediction.

Since the election in Louisians, the Loca foco have dropped the Texas thunder in this county. We learn that the bills now read "Polk. Dallas, Muhlenberg, Democracy and Oregon." We would suggest an appropriate improvement, as follows: "Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg and their Democracy 'All gone!"

We regret to learn that a child, whose name we have not learned, on Wednesday of last work, at Mr. George Potts' mines, fell into a ketthe se scalding water, causing its death in a short

numbers nearly one hundred names. Mr. Francis Spencer addressed the meeting.

a second track on the whole line of the Reading paper. It says: Rail Road-to relay the Mount Carbon Road with an Iron Track, and also the Schuylkill Valley, and the Mill Creek roads. We learn by the U. S. Gazette, that 'the 'following Iron has been ordered, a large portion of which has already ar-

Ordered, Arrived Tons. Philada, and Reading RR Co. 500 Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon do Mount Carlon R. R. Co. . Schuylkill Valley R. R. Co. 2.000

11,220 5.870 Total About thirty miles of the second track of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road are already laid, and the whole will be completed about the niddle of October. The Company have now 39 Locomotives, and 3 more contracted for-and these epithets; in five cases out of seven, are will have on in the course of the year 6200 freight Gars, 1000 of which will be made of Iron, carrving five tons each.

About one mile of the Mount Carbon Railroad has already been relaid with substantial Iron T. Ruils. The grading is rapidly progressing on the Mount Carbon and Port Carbon Road -- and Mr. Crayen, and a corps of Engineers; are surveying a Valley Rail Road, leading from Port Carbon to Tuscarora, a distance of 12 miles, the whole of which we learn will be completed in the course, o the present and ensuing season. Is it not a shame that we have locolocos among us actively engaged in supporting ac andidate for the Presidency, who if successful, would prostrate the measures which causes all these evidences of prosperity among us The Riot is at an end in Philadelphia. The

lilitary still remain in the city to aid in making arrests, of the ring-leaders of the mobs, if necessary o do so. A number have been arrested and com. mitted, for whom bail was refused-cothers bound over and bailed. Popular feeling is decidedly in favor of the Civil Authorities and the Military, approbatory meetings having been held in the city and County. Upwards of \$7,000 have been collected to relieve the widows of the killed and wounded belonging to the military. Governor Porter returned home on Wednesday---and after this week it is supposed the military will be dis-

Judge Joneshas charged the Grand Jury direct that it is illegal to arm any Church, Engine House, or Public Building, for its defence, and calls upon them to indict all those who are guilty of having done so. The arming of the Church in Southwark, he declares to have been the cause of the riot--this is generally conceded. The opinion of Judge Jones, however, in regard to the arming public buildings, is contrary to the general conceived opinion of the law on that subject, and it has caused considerable speculation among the members of the bar.

The mother of one of the aving maniac, and one poor widow woman was so alarmed at the firing on Sunday night, that she fell senseless on the floor, and died shortly after-Such are some of the lamentable effects of mobism.

MURDERS .- The times are sadly out of joint -he papers are almost filled with riots, murders and assassinations, some of which are of the most

horrible and revolting char acter. A married man, by the name of Bond, became enamored with a beautiful girl by the name of a ride with him--she consented. His object, it is he then shot her dead on the spot, and afterwards shot himself.

The body of a German, who had only arrived n this country two weeks, was found last week near Hoboken, in the vicinity of New York He had been murdered, it is supposed for his money. Another German, a comrade, has been arrested in New York, charged with the crime. An old man, 60 years of age, and well off,

esiding in New Jersey, who had some difficulty with his wife, turned her out of doors, and was living with an abandoned woman in open adultery. His sons and relations tried several times they find happiness in Union. to break up the connexion without success. They made a third attempt at night,-the old man became enraged, fired on them, and shot his own son dead on the spot.

who has any respect for his character, would meet learn principles. Mr. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, in a discussion. Whig measures and Whig men, with \$204,000 This is rather stronge language from those who Now we holdly assert that Mr. Bear, although he is a Blacksmith, is as respectable a man as any of the Locufoco speakers in the county-and will prove more than a match for the whole lot combined. It is his intention, as soon as he arrives, fulse. Mr. Clarkson does not hold any office in to challenge the whole party to refute any of whis documents,"-and if they refuse to meet him, it will be an acknowledgement on their part that they cannot cope with him. "Insulted dignity" will not be a sufficient excuse with the people. for their not doing so.

> The Magazines-Graham's Magazine, The Ludies' Book and the Ladies' National Magazine, for August, have already been received. We have only room to state this week, that in point directly in opposition to arrangements made by of interest and embellishments, they are equal to any of the previous numbers. The plates in Gra. ham's are superb, one of which is a likeness of James Fennimore Cooper, a contributor to the

The Buckeye Blacksmith addressed meeting at Reading on Wednesday evening last, He is in excellent health and spirits-and defiedthe whole Locofoco crew to take the stand and reply to his arguments. No one appeared-they don't like to fall into the hands of this Bear.

A gentleman at our elbow yesterday, desir-Azornen CLAY Civo. - We are pleased to ed to know if a certain gentleman in this place learn that a Clay Club was formed at Reed's knew a Mr. Cooper of Reading. It was rather a Mines, during the present week, which already queer question-but we have since understood that there is a certain person at Mount Carbon who does know him.

Mone Effects of the Taniry.-Rail HENRY CLAY-THE TARIFF, AND HIS RE-Roans.—Since the Protective principle has again VILERS.—Notwithstanding the general proffligacy obtained a foot-hold in our government, we are be and unblushing impudence of the Locofoco lead ginning to feel its effects in the fenovation of the ers, generally, we occasionally meet with some lilapidated Rail Roads in this region. It is well honorable opponents, who are not yet so deeply known that the price of transportation of our Coal steeped in iniquity as the mass, and who yet enwas almost doubled within the last few years on tertain some regard for their character as honorasome of our roads, owing to their wretched con. ble men and gentlemen. The editor of the Stock dition, which was growing worse every year bridge (Na.) Visitor, is one of these honorable ex-Protection, however inspired confidence-and con. ceptions. In rebuking the class of politicians alfidence brings out capital-and the whole business luded to, he makes use of the following strong of the country feels its revivifying influence. language, which our Ex-Senator ought to read, Our region is likely to reap largely of these benedand profit by it, if he has any sense of shame left fits. Already has the Iron been purchased to lay The Visitor is an out-and-out Polk and Dallas

"Every party has the misfortune to have attached to it a certain class of politicians, who, at the commencement of a campaign, con over the vocabulary of abuse-catefully select every vile epithet that they may apply them to oppos e lavish of abuse than andidates. None are mo those who are apostates to the very party upon whose nominees the filthe is thrown. is blessed with no small number of this kind of politicians.
"Now that the Presidential campaign is com-

menced, one can scarcely go amiss of the exhibi-tions of this class of politicians. We see, in one place, paraded some 'naughty' things said of Henry Clay in the heat of passion. In another place he is styled a demagogue; in another still a rake and debauchte. One cries out a gambler and a horse-racer - a second a rascal - a third, a Sabhath-breaker - a fourth a profane swearer a fifth, a slave-holder - a sixth a 'duellist,' and so on, until the whole vocabulary is exhausted; and plied by persons guilty of the acts of which they accuse others; and who have heretofare been mo lavish of praise of the man whom they now gine they most unmercifully abuse.

"Henry Clay is a gallant fellow. He iled, whole-hearted man. A man never betrayed a friend, or flinched for foe. He is a Whig every inch of him. He is just such an opponent as we like. We always know exactly more straight and direct route of the Schuylkill where to find him. About him there is no dodging. He is a Whig to the backbone. He is on of those men who will never consent to fight under falso colors. One of those men, whom, if we defeat, there is some honor in defeating him, and if our candidate is defeated, he is defeoted by an norable opponent."

> The editor of the Carlisle (Pa.) Statesman nother of this class. He scorns raising a false issue on the Tariff question, and proclaims openly and holdly, that if Mr. Polls cannot be supported by the people on the principles he has always avowed, "he cannot honestly be supported at all." We call the particular attention of Locofocos in this quarter to the following extract from the mentioned paper. The Statesman is a warm Polk and Dallas paper, but the editor is no sneaking politician" or "designing hypocrite." He savs:

riff of 1842, or any Protective Tariff. that we hope to see every effort of the kind discontinued by our emocratic friends. Protection is not the doctrine of our candidate any more than of our party-and none but dishonest, sneaking politicians, and designing hypocrites, who have not the courage to avow true democratic principles, will attempt to create such an impression. Since the accession of Gen. Jackson, the democratic party has gradualreceded from the Protective doctrine which it held prior to that time, and is now, essentially, a Revenue Tariff party. The whole course of Gov. Polk, whilst in Congress, proves him to be hostile to protective duties, and in favor of a system approaching as nearly as practicable to Free Trade. He is supported in every Southern State, and in l'emessee where he résides, and where it is presumed his sentiments are well known, as the friend and advocate of Low REVENUE DUTIES, in opposition to direct Protective duties. He is, people during the debate. nerefore, what we call a low Tariff man; and as ple. If he cannot be supported upon this ground, he cannot honestly be supported at all, for such is the doctrine he avows, and such the position he occupies before the country."

THE WHIG CAUSE AND THE LADIES .- The Fourth was celebrated with great eclat at Montoursville, Lycoming County, by the Whigs, and a number of the Ladies joining in the celebration. Previous to partaking of a sumptuous dinner, a beautiful wreath was presented to the Hon. James O'Brien in New Orleans. She was on the eve of Pollock, on behalf of the Ladies of Fairfield, as a getting married; Bond prevailed upon her to take token of their approbation for his noble defence of Whig principles and the right of petition. The supposed, was to clope with her-she declined- Muncy Luminary gives the following toasts, which were drunk on the occasion by the Ladies. They are couched in just such a spirit as might be expected from Whig ladies, who inherit the principles of the Whigs of the revolution:

LADIES' TOASTS. By Miss Ellen Weatherly-The star of the west, whose radiant beams illuminate our dark and gloomy horizon. By Miss Agnes Sheets-Henry Clay-Great

By Miss Elisa Bryan-The gentlemen shall cast their first vote for Henry Clay-may minutes and we at the same time suggest the By Miss E. I. Gray-The young men who endeavoured to prevent us from celebrating our Na-

Is there a woman in the land that will not sing

coward's grave. By Mrs. Catharine Johnson—Knowledge is the only safe-guard to civil Liberty-May that green Locofoco, who insulted Whig Ladies to-day,

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—Notwithstanding the boasting of the Locos, about their Texas thunden have always professed to be such lovers of the the election in this State, has resulted in a Whig "dear Working Men"-but when one attempts triumph. At present the State is represented in hours and a half of speaking on each issue, in to speak in public, these lovers of the people be- Congress by four Locofocos. The whigs only stead of thirty minutes as you seem to understand come absolutely shocked at his presumption, and took up to representatives, one of which is elected by it. If you will agree to our proposition, this their dignity will not permit them to meet him by 579 majority over his locofoco opponent, who question is settled, but you endeavor, by your ansucceeded last year by a majority of 97. In the swer to force Mr. Clarkson on the affirmative side other district the result is very close, and still re- of the issue. This you cannot do, as Mr. Hughes mains in doubt. We have however gained one was the challenger. As the first issue stated by as far as heard from, the whice have already elect. has clearly the affirmative of the first issue, as his or Texas, rapidly in that quarter.

IP Would it not be quite as well for the Philadelphia Forum to cease meddling with our Congressional District. The Editors may rest assured that all attempts to force a man upon the people, the Conferens representing the different counties, and sanctioned by the individual in question which can be proved, will be resisted by the gal. lant whigs of this district, who despise political treachery and dishonesty, let it come from what

HUZZA FOR OLD BERES,-The Whig celeration on the 4th of July, at Reading, out-num. bered the Locofocos 38 by actual count, notwithstanding George M. Dallas was present by invi-

GREAT DESTRUCTION.-The damages caused elve millions of dollars.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE TARIFF.

On our first page will be found the corresponlence which has recently taken place between Messrs. Clarkson and Hughes, and below, we give the correspondence between the committees, ho made the necessary arrangements for carry ing on this discussion. Our readers, of course will read and judge for themselves--but we can not refrain from remarking that the whole course of Mr. Hughes and his friends, is extraordinary say the least of it, and cannot be explained or any other ground than a desire to avoid meeting the question at issue. Let us review the whole case Mr. Hughes, at a Locofoco meeting, throws out a challenge to the whigs of Schuylkill county and elsewhere, that he can prove that James K. Polk is a better Tariff man than Henry Clay. It is accepted by Mr. Clarkson. Mr. Hughes then denies that he made use of the words imputed to him, (although the words he did use were taken down in writing at the time, and can be proven, if necessary, by persons attached to both parties. His denial, of course, is a concession on his part that he cannot sustain that point.) and makes up mother issue, that Henry Clay is James-faced or the Tariff, and has two setts of Principles for diferent parts of the country. Mr. C., in order to ecommodate Mr. Hughes, throws open the whole question, and agrees to meet him on any charge ne can make against Henry Clay as a friend of the Protective System from the commencement of his public career to the present time-at the same time pledging himself to prove that James &. Polk is hostile to a Protective Tariff. Mr. Hughes accepts the issue, on condition that Mr. C. will meet im on seven additional issues, unconnected with the Tariff discussion - and makes it absolute with Mr. Clarkson to accept the discussion of all, or go back to Mr. Hughe's trumped up issue, that Mr. Clay was Janus-faced on the Tariff, &c. Now mark, reader, that the issue which Mr. Hughes is so desirous of discussing To carefully excludes all Mr. Polk's views on the subject of a Protective Turiff, and confines the debate cutirely the object he had in view, and in his letter accepting all the issues, administers a rebuke, which

that correspondence. We now come to Mr. Haghes' Committee. s notorious, that if a man thinks he has sufficient ground to throw out a challenge, he ought to give the challenged party the privilege of meeting him on an equal footing; this is nothing but sheer justice-but this committe, not only chimed the privilege of Mr. Hughes, speaking thrice to Mr-Clarkson's twice-but they insisted upon restricting Mr. C. to 30 minutes to refute all the charges, "It is so utterly distinct and ridiculous to at-empt to support Mr. Polk as the friend of the Ta- Was this fair? was this honorable? Every candid man must admit that it was not-but the friends of Mr. Clarkson, sooner than prevent the discussion, finally acceded to all they claimed, except with regard to the time. But read the cor-

respondence, and then judge for yourselves: At a meeting of the Committees appointed by Messrs. Hughes and Clarkson, on the subject of and although we stated those as our ultimatum, debate proposed by them, at the Pennsylvania we will not abandon the hope of making a propo-Hall, July 17th, 1844, it was agreed that the de- sition which you can accept. If we understand bate take place in the Orchard, in Pottsville, on your propositions, you consider Mr. Hughes as the 10th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. having the affirmative, as well in one of the issues Thomas Morris and John Bannan are appointed | tendered him by Mr. Clarkson, as in those tenderas Moderators to preserve order—that no marks of ed by Mr. Hughes, and that he, Hughes, has to applicuse or disapprobation be manifested by the maintain the affirmative in all the issues, except in

on the terms and manner of the debate

First Proposition.

We propose that F. W. Hughes, Esq., have the affirmative side of the question upon each issue offered by him, and that J. G. Clarkson, Esq., be entitled to the affirmative side of the question upon each issue proposed by him; that each be entitled to speak 30 minutes at a time upon each issue, if he see proper. The affirmative to speak three times -- the negative twice, and that the rules of Logic, or that of Courts, be the rule by which this discussion shall be conducted, to wit: That the party having the affirmative to main-

tain, to open and conclude the debate on each is-JOHN H. DOWNING.

C. M. STRAUB,

THOMAS MORRIS.

Reply to first Proposition. We have considered your proposition, and agree to the same, with this further suggestion, that the two affirmative propositions tendered by and glorious in the cause of union and Liberty. Mr. Clarkson, in his letter of the 8th inst., be first discussed, and in their order; and that the time al. who lowed for each issue, be one hour, instead or 30 propriety of having but two speeches, one from each on the whole subject; that each speaker shall tional Independence. They no doubt, will find a be allowed two hours for the discussion of the whole subject, and that Mr. Hughes, being the challenger, shall have the first speech.

JOHN BANNAN. J. H. CAMPBELL, DANIEL LARER.

Second Proposition. Our proposition to you would authorize two member of Congress, and perhaps two. The Sen- Mr. Clarkson, in his letter of the 8th inst, was ate stands 8 whigs to 9 locofocos and the House but an acceptance of Mr. Hughes's challenge, he ed 31 of the 60 members, and expect four more, challenge was that he would prove that Henry which would give them a handsome majority on Clay had been guilty of double dealing, and was oint ballot. The Locos, it is stated, are pushing Janus faced on the Tariff question;" and the first issue stated by Mr. Clarkson was but an accept ance of this challenge; the right, therefore, of Mr Hughes to the affirmative of the first issue. we will not yield.

JOHN H. DOWNING, C. M. STRAUB, THOMAS MORRIS. Reply to 2nd Proposition.

We, the committee, did not anticipate any diff ficulty in arranging the manner of the debate proposed between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Clarkson, and being very desirous that the meeting should proceed, would avoid all mere technical difficulty. We only desire a fair chance for each speaker, to discuss the whole ground taken on all the issues tendered, and we regard it as immaterial who has tation. This is literally bearding the Lion in his | the first speech, but we want the whole subject open for debate as the issues are made in the correspondence, and we have no power from Mr. Clarkson, to deviate therefrom. In Mr. Clarkson's which Mr. Hughes accepts as Mr. Clarkson's two is what the people want.

issues tendered, and he. Hughes, then offered seven other issues; we agree to take up the issues tendered by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Hughes, in the order in which they were tendered, and on the terms proposed by you, only we think thirty minutes may be too short a time to discuss some of the main issues, and too long for some of the minor issues. And we propose to give them the

Congressional limit of one hour, which is too short a period for a fair and proper discussion of of harboring the writer of such letters, in the per the important issues. If the speakers are on each isue to be restricted to 30 minutes, it would virtually do away with the good effect expected from the discussion. All we want for Mr. Clarkson, is a sufficient

time before the people to go over the whole ground at issue, and we think it would be more satisfactoto the people, and would lead to less confusion f we were to have but one speech from each party as before stated, limiting the speakers to a r aonable time. If neither of these propositions proposed by us are adopted by you, we shall consider the matter at an end, and our friend Mr. Clarkson relieved from any further notice of the challenge. JOHN BANNAN,

JAS. H. CAMPBELL, DANIEL LARER. Third Proposition.

Our first proposition to you was, that in the sion of the questions joined between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Clarkson-that the party having the affirmative of each issue to maintain-shall according to all rules of Logic, law, and commor sense-begin and conclude, and that the time of speaking at any one time limited to 30 minutesand that the affirmative is to speak three times on any one question-in the negative twice-now we are as anxious as you can be that this dissussion shall go on-and hope you will not defeat it by any captious objections -- we are by no means paricular about the precise time that each speaker shall speak at any one time-and we therefore we hope will have a salutary effect. So much for tive on the first issue joined, (to wit: that which relates to Clay's course on the Tariff question, that Mr. Hughes has most clearly the affirmative, subject :

and shall therefore insist that in a discussion of this issue, that he begin and conclude-on the second issue, that which relates to James K. Polk's course on the Tariff question, Mr. Clarkson will the affirmative is not entitled to begin and to conclude, is to reverse the rules of law, Logic and

JOHN H. DOWNING, C. M. STRAUB, THOMAS MORRIS.

Reply to Third Proposition.

We are sorry you have not acceeded to either of the propositions tendered you in our last note, the second issue tendered by Mr. Clarkson; and The following correspondence then took place | you claim for him on that ground but two hours ime in discussing the subject on each issue, a one hour only for Mr. Clarkson, we will agree to consider Mr. Hughes as having the affirmative, as you alledge, and will give him the opening and conclusion, provided you will agree that Mr. Clarkson shall have as much time as he wishes to ccupy in the discussion of the two issues tendered by him in his letter to Hughes of the 8th inst. r provided you will agree that Mr. Clarkson may occupy as much time in those issues as you propose for Mr. Hughes.

JOHN BANNAN. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, DANIEL LARER. Fourth Proposition.

We understand our proposition in your last ommunication to be that Mr. Hughes shall have the beginning and the conclusion on the proposition we claim him to be entitled to have, and that Mr. Clarkson shall speak on their proposition as long as he may choose, and that Mr. Hughes may occupy as much time as he may desire in speaking. If in this proposition is understood that the nega we shall speak but once, and the affirmative twice and there shall be no limit as to the length of the speaking, we say on behalf of Mr. Hughes, that this proposition is unhesitatingly agreed to and further that this debate may go on. We do not object to take up the propositions as they occur in the correspondence between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Clarkson, provided it is distinctly understood that all the issues in controversy be debated.

C. M. STRAUB, JOHN H. DOWNING, THOMAS MORRIS.

Reply to the fourth Proposition. We accord to the arrangement as now appears in the correspondence—that is, we accede to the time and manner as stated in the last proposition -taking up the issues in the manner and in the order in which it is now agreed they were formed in the correspondence.

JOHN BANNAN. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, DANIEL LARER.

Popr's Bull .- The Pope has issued a Bull against Bible Societies, and the Protestant Bible -and particularly against the Christian League, organized in New York last year, for the purpose f spreading Christianity in Italy, by the dissemination of Protestant Bibles. It is a queer document. We give one extract. In appealing to the Bishops, &c., the Pope says: "Let us not doubt but your exertions, added

ties, and especially by the most influential sovereigns of Italy, no less by reason of their favoura-bly regard for the Catholic religion than that they plainly perceive how much it concerns them t rustrate these sectarian combinations. it is most evident from past experience, that there are no means more certain of rendering people obedient to their princes than rendering them indifferent to religion, under the mask of religious lib-erty. The members of the Christian League do not conceal this fact from themselves, although they declare that they are far from wishing to excite disorder; but they, notwithstanding, avon that, once liberty of interpretation obtained, and with it what they term liberty of conscience anongst Italians, these last will naturally soon ac

to our own, will be seconded by the civil authori-

quire political liberty." Such doctrine may suit the atmosphere of some by the recent great flood in the Mississippi and its letter to Mr. Hughes, of the 8th inst., he distinctly of the despotic Governments of Europe, but it will tributaries, have been estimated at not less than states two propositions, and offers two issues, not be reliabed in this country. Political liberty not any data on hand to arrive at the proba-

We copy the following from last Saturday's

A SINGULAR MODE OF SWINDLING .- Of all he ways of raising the wind, that of writing begging and ponitential letters to persons known to be deceased, in order that they should fall into the hands of heirs, executors, of alministrators, is about the last we should think would occur to rogue of ordinary ca iber-yet the Boston Post gives a long account of a swindler of this sort Boston, for some months past, has had the hono son of Henry Van Zandt, alias Henderson. &c. who was taken up in May last for forging an enlorsement on some stolen Treasury notes. Hi daily practice has been to look out for the deaths n English and American papers, and upon finding that a person of reputed wealth or distinction had died, he would immediately write to the person thus deceased, a letter soliciting a continuance of charitable aid, couched in such terms as naturally to lead the heir or other representative of the de ceased to conclude that the writer and the decease

ed had previously been in confidential correspon dence.
The Post gives extracts; from written under the assumed name of "E." to the address of a gentlemant by deceased. The are louching in the 'traest ; tree, and by leading the son of the dece of to be, we that the applicant, who represent I himsel as languishing it the jeil at Jamaica l'isins, N. ... washan old re cipient of his father's bounty succeeded in charming him out of clothing and money to the amount of eighty dollars, sent to the address of a pretend-

ed friend, who signed himself Dr. Thomas. R. Prince, Willie asburg, Long Island.
A list of a limmense number of other letters of the same nature, under bailer names, with the replies thereto are given in he Post. The swindler appears to have distributed his favors pretty equally between this county and England. On the 25th of June, he deposited in the Boston Post Office, six letters for England, and on the 8th inst., a second batch of thirty letters for the same desti-

This is certainly a new mode of swindling, and is another evidence of the inventive genius of, the country, although of a negative character in point of morality. It appears also that Henderson operated quite extensively. Immediately after the death of the late Mr. Epting, the following letters will agree that the speakers at any one time on fell into the hands of Mrs. Enting, couched in the any one of the issues, (the issues to be taken up most pathetic language, asking for a remittance. to Mr. Clay's views. Mr. Clarkson was aware of separately, and in their order) be limited to one Mrs. E. supposing the person to be some friend of hour each, the affirmative to have two speeches her deceased husband, who had been unfortunate," and the negative one; as to who has the affirma was at first inclined to send the money. but, upon Mr. Errina,

Dear and honored Sir-It is now ten months since I last had the pleasure of hearing from and receiving your benevolent favor--you told me when I required further to write again, be entitled to begin and conclude. The remain- but this I felt at the time as though I could never ing questions will of course be governed by the do-necessity has since proved to the contrary, same rule; to yield the principle that in a debate led once more to ask your assistance. You have been kind to me when afflicted and disgraced. May Heaven amply repay you, and may you receive that consolation the performing of a generous

action ever gives.

As you are aware, honored Sir. the term of my imprisonment expires in six months. Oh! how I long for the day when I shall again be restored to the embrace of my dear, dear friends, and expeience that blessedness a happy home will give to one so long departed its social pleasures. What can I say to express my gratitude to you, my hen-efactor and friend, for, what you have so nobly done for me; but you well knew in what comfort and affluence I was brought up, and therefore for my dear friends' sakes, you pitied me-bless you, ir, you have indeed been a kind friend-I will never, no, never forget it.

The money you so generously sent me is all gone; do, pray send me a little more (\$10 will do) and I will this and all repay you immediately after I reach nome, when, Mr. Epting, I will directly see you. I would not, my dearest Sir, apply to you now, were I not in the greatest distress-but your kind heart feels for me, therefore I need say

remain, deat sir, 1
with every sentiment of respect,
Yours, most obliged, E.

New Rochelle Jail, Nov. 13th. 1813. Do not direct as before, but if you please, to the Dr., who visits the jai he resides near New York, and comes to New Rochelle twice a week, he is a kind and humane man, and really sympa thises with me in my afflction and youth. to have a letter directed to him for me, and he has most kindly consented. God bles you, Sir, write soon and direct post paid (for I have net one cent left) to

Dr. E. O. TRIPLETT, New York City, New York,

and he will know by the post-mark it is for me Do, when you write, please say when you last saw or heard from my dear and honored father, and how he then was - my heart bleeds as I think of him and all my beloved relations; but I will retrieve the past and live to become an upright and useful member of society (as you in your last afirmed I might.)

My prison at the best is but dreary, but without oney to procure me absolute necessaries this cold weather, it is wretched indeed.

Farewell, dear Sir, may Heaven reward you. Write soon.

I wrote to you more than two what, oh, what is the reason you have not answered me; surely I have not know ngly offelided you; but, no, you are too kind, to be displeased with me, disgraced and so unhappy as I am. Oh, my dearest Sir, write to pray, for I am in great distress. Think, oh, think or me, as I was once, and, oh, imagine me as I hope to be again, for I am reformed, and with God's blessing, will yet be honored and esteemed. Dear Sir, write to me, I pray, and need I say more than that a small trifle will relieve me from much misery, and distress. Farewell-do wnte,

and may every prosperity attend you. Jail, Jan'y. 24, 1844. Direct post paid, Doct. E. O. TRIPLETT, New York City, New York.

FROM NAUVOO .- The last accounts state tha the Mormons remain quiet, and show no disposi tion for hostilities. The grand committee of sev enty have been summoned to the Holy City for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to select another Prophet in the place of Joe Smith. No disposition to disband has yet been evinced and the selection of a Prophet, whose rule would be tem pered with more discretion and less tyranny than Smith's, may have the tendency of increasing in reasing instead of diminishing the number of Saints in the Holy City. The exasperation of th citizens of Illinois against the Mormons still con tinues as violent as ever, they demand their remo val from the State. Nothing short of this, or ex termination would seem to satisfy them.

Effect of the Tariff on the Iron Trade.-Pi ron has risen since October, \$5 per ton. Penr sylvania makes 150,000 tons a year, making lifference of \$750,000; nearly half enough to pay her interest on the State debt, on this one article, And all this is brought about by the Whig Tariff of 1842, which Mr. Polk wishes to repeal.

COAL FOR STEAMBOATS .- We learn that on half of the 230,000 tons of coal that will be mined by the Delaware and Hudson canal company this year, has been contracted for, to be used on Steamhoats running to and from New York. The quantity consumed in Steamboats from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions is considerable also. We have ble quantity but will endeavor to obtain it.

ORWIGSBURG CLAY CLUB. At a meeting of the Orwigsburg Clay Club, held the Whig Reading Room, on the 16th inst., the tollowing officers were elected for the ensuing

President. JEREMIAH REED, Esq., Vice Fresidents. DANIEL S. EVERSON

ANDREW DEIBERT. WM. R. BREWER. Recording Secretary, John W. Roseberry, Eaq. Corresponding Secretary John Bannan, Esq., Treasurer, John Moyer. Executive Committee.

Isaac D. Frehn, Elijah Hammer, Samuel Leffler. Committee of Vigilance, Jacob Matthews, Jacob Hammer, William H. Hill, Linson Wallaiser, I. P. Hobart, Esq., James K. Graeff; William Garrett, Lacob Schuer.

Jas. H. Graeff, Esq.,

Michael Linder, Danl. K. Grace. In future the meetings of the Club will be held Tuesday evening of each week. W. L. WHITNEY, Rec. Sec.

John C. Kelsey,

Mr. Bush, the former talented editor and pro rictor of the Baltimore Republican, the only Locofoco paper in Baltimore, has renounced Locolooism, and intends publishing a Penny Whig pa per in that city. We may next week give our eaders several columns of renunciations from ev ery section of the country. All's well.

To the Editor of the Miners Idurnal.

Hamnuno, July 17th, 1814. The Locos made another attempt to raise a necting here on Saturday last. It was announced by the principal Locofoco Journals of the county, for weeks previous, and all their efforts were used, in order to arouse the Polkites out of their apathy, and bring them forth to the meeting, but all proved unavailable; the whole number of persons present were 38, the greater number of which were children, and others who were attracted to consultation with a friend, who suspected it to be the spot by the loud voice of one Quenouden, who a fabrication, she paid no further attention to the attempted to address the meeting. After eulogizing Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg for about 15 minutes, he took his seat, and the meeting dispers. ed. No resolutions were offered. This is the second failure the Locos had here, and a third at Lessport, Maidencreek, in the way of raising As steam, within three weeks.

The Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers of Old Berks " are becoming sensible of their interest, they are determined no longer to sustain a party. whose leaders, for their own personal aggrandize. nient, would annihilate the great protective avatem, and reduce our country to European pau-

TRUTH

WIVES AND SISTERS .- A deal of mischief and nisery is not unfrequently occasioned in families, or the interference of relatives between man and married couple's existence is owing to the malig-nity or mistaken kindness of her friends. A woman should look upon her husband as her

only friend and in all cases wherein he differs with any branch of her family, she should assume it us a fact that he is in the right, and govern her-self accordingly. Whenever any one whispers a tale to her derogatory to her husband, she should look upon the talebearer as the enemy of their hanthings in the first place, and in the second place, as a despicable and impertment person, as all talebearers are. In short, as Miss Pardoe says in the o more, but still depending on your secrecy and subjoined extract, when a woman marries she should give up her heart, feelings, inions, to her husband, and never allow a sister's offuence to be superior to his. For the joy trannuility and comfort of her existence is dependent upon her husband; -- and, if they cannot live in amity together, they will look in vain for comfort and respectability in any of the other relations of

There is a degree of intimacy and communion of thought and feeling existing between sisters that and beautiful as is the tie of sisterhood, it is not right that it should continue in all its strictness and exclusiveness when marriage has divided them; for the husband has still stronger claims upon his vife, and it is impossible this can exist u if the tie of sisterhood is retained in all its former power.

preceded by a pain in the head, giddiness especially on turning round, dimness of sight, stupor loss of menor, and other unpleasant sylanding, which inwright's Ind an Veget ble Fills are a direct purifier of the blood, and are therefore a certain preventive of an oplexy, because they expel from the body those stagmant and corrupt humors which are the cause of contract of the blood of the body those stagmant and corrupt humors which are the cause of contract of the cause of cause of the cause of cause of the cause of cause of the cause of the cause of cause o stagnant and earthin ministry that the teach of the every malady incident to man.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestin as well as purify the blood, and therefore not only drive disease of every name from

he body, but are one of the best if not the very bas nedicnies in the world for the cure of colic ers, cholera morbus, and other diseases of the in-For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Principal Office No 169 Race street, Philadelphia. Coution—As counterfeiters are abroad, be particular, in all cases to ask for Wright's Indian

COUGHS AND COIDS, these very frequentl causes of Conging Ave Coi Bs, treas very request causes of Consumption of the Lungs, are idarmingly prevalent and require prompt and inectiate attention, and it is of interest to every one, to be informed of a cheep-and efficacious Cough Mixture. We recomend Dr. Steelling's Pulminary Syrup—It has been used by the Author, for many years, in an extensive practice. of Medicine, with great success, in Coughs, Asthma, Hourseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Sore Throat, Measles, Influenza, Croup, and all deseases of the

Lungs.
The Rev. Thomas G. Stewart, late Paster of M. E. Church, Allowassiown, N. J. certifies that his wife, who had an alarming Cough of six mostness that ding, was restored to her wonted health, by a few bottles of Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup.

For sale in Pottsville, by JOHN S. C. MARTIN

Wheat Flour,	per Bbl.	\$4 25	Sca Plei
Rye do		3 25	
Wheat	bushel	95 to 1 0	do
Rye		46	· go
Corn		37	do
Oats		50 to 60	do
Potatoes new	44	2 50	Č
Timothy Seed,	44	5 00	Bca
Clover "	Dozen	8 to 9	Bca
Eggs	16.	8 to 9	Ple
Butter	44	5 to 6	do
Bacon Hams	66	7 to 8	do
Plaster	Ton	5 00	Ple
Hav	46	\$10 00 to 12	
Dried Peaches p	inad Back	1 3 00 i	do
Dried do un	aten pasar	2.00	; ` ₫0
Dried Apples p		1 25	ďo

At Fishing creek, Columbia county, on the 20th-it, by Abraham W. Kline Esq., the Rev. James itoney Haines Rector of the Universalist church at Cattawiesa to Miss ALAIRA Koons daughter of John Koons, of Columbus, Luzerno county, Pa.

On the 14th inst., by C. Bennett, Esq., Mr. Joseph Sport, to Miss Rebecca Ann Lord, all of Schuge illtownship.

es PULASKI LODGE.—Astated meeting of the Pultski Lodge, No. 216, will be held on M. nday evening next, July 22, at 8 o'clock. By Order of the W. M.

to LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—All the young mean of this borough favorable to learning and free discussion are respectfully invited to meet at the Town Hall, we Monday evening next, at 74, eclock, for the purpose of forming a Literary Association.